ASSEMBLY, OPERATING INSTRUCTIONS AND PARTS LIST FOR CRAFTSMAN BENCH SAW 10-INCH TILTING ARBOR

MODEL NUMBER 113.29960

The Model Number will be found on a plate attached to your saw, at the back, near the bottom of the base. Always mention the Model Number when communicating with us regarding your saw or when ordering parts.

Carefully read the instructions provided, observe the simple safety precautions and you will have many hours of satisfactory use from your new Craftsman tool.

HOW TO ORDER REPAIR PARTS

All parts listed herein may be ordered through SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO. or SIMPSONS-SEARS LIMITED. When ordering parts by mail from the catalog order house which serves the territory in which you live, selling prices will be furnished on request or parts will be shipped at prevailing prices and you will be billed accordingly.

WHEN ORDERING REPAIR PARTS, ALWAYS GIVE THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION AS SHOWN IN THIS LIST:

1. The PART NUMBER
2. The PART NAME
3. The MODEL NUMBER 113.29960.
4. The NAME OF ITEM — 10-INCH BENCH SAW.

COAST TO COAST NATION-WIDE SERVICE FROM SEARS FOR YOUR CRAFTSMAN 10-INCH BENCH SAW

PROTECTIVE MAINTENANCE
Sears Care

SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO. and SIMPSONS-SEARS LIMITED in Canada back up your investment with quick, expert mechanical service and genuine CRAFTSMAN replacement parts.

If and when you need repairs or service, call on us to protect your investment in this fine piece of equipment.

SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.-U.S.A.
IN CANADA, SIMPSONS-SEARS LIMITED

Printed in U.S.A.
Part No. 62280

CRAFTSMAN

SAFETY RULES FOR POWER TOOLS

1. KNOW YOUR POWER TOOL

Read owner's manual carefully. Learn its applications and limitations as well as the specific potential hazards peculiar to this tool.

2. GROUND ALL TOOLS—UNLESS DOUBLE-INSULATED

If tool is equipped with three-prong plug, it should be plugged into a three-hole electrical receptacle. If adapter is used to accommodate two-prong receptacle, the adapter wire must be attached to a *known ground*. Never remove third prong.

3. KEEP GUARDS IN PLACE

and in working order.

4. KEEP WORK AREA CLEAN

Cluttered areas and benches invite accidents.

5. AVOID DANGEROUS ENVIRONMENT

Don't use power tool in damp or wet locations, and keep work area well lit.

6. KEEP CHILDREN AWAY

All visitors should be kept safe distance from work area.

7. STORE IDLE TOOLS

When not in use, tools should be stored in dry, high or locked-up place — out of reach of children.

8. DON'T FORCE TOOL

It will do the job better and safer at the rate for which it was designed.

9. USE RIGHT TOOL

Don't force small tool or attachment to do the job of a heavy duty tool.

10. WEAR PROPER APPAREL

No loose clothing or jewelry to get caught in moving parts. Rubber gloves and footwear are recommended when working outdoors.

11. USE SAFETY GLASSES

with most tools. Also face or dust mask if cutting operation is dusty.

12. DON'T ABUSE CORD

Never carry tool by cord or yank it to disconnect from receptacle. Keep cord from heat, oil and sharp edges.

13. SECURE WORK

Use clamps or a vise to hold work. It's safer than using your hand and it frees both hands to operate tool.

14. DON'T OVERREACH

Keep proper footing and balance at all times.

15. MAINTAIN TOOLS WITH CARE

Keep tools sharp at all times, and clean for best and safest performance. Follow instructions for lubricating and changing accessories.

16. DISCONNECT TOOLS

When not in use, before servicing; when changing accessories such as blades, bits, cutters, etc.

17. REMOVE ADJUSTING KEYS AND WRENCHES

Form habit of checking to see that keys and adjusting wrenches are removed from tool before turning it on.

18. AVOID ACCIDENTAL STARTING

Don't carry plugged-in tool with finger on switch.

ASSEMBLY AND OPERATING INSTRUCTIONS

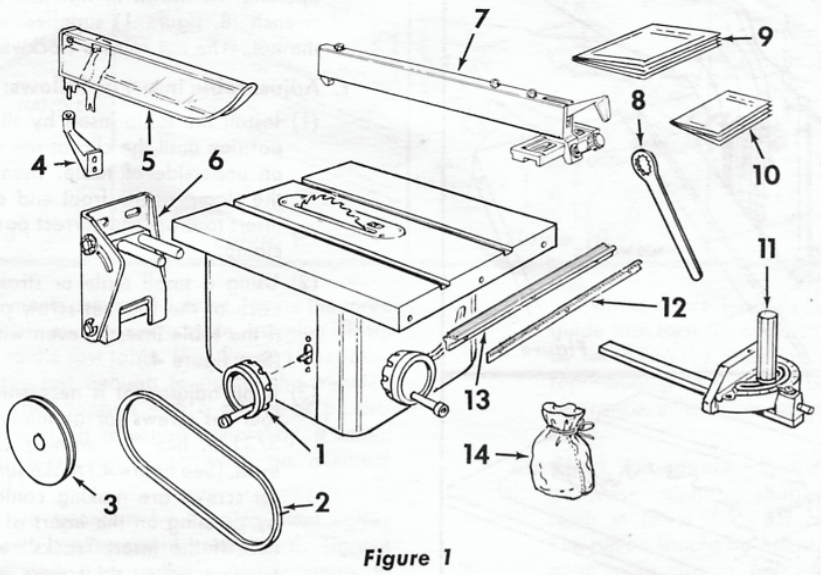


Figure 1

UNPACKING AND CHECKING CONTENTS

This Craftsman Bench Saw is shipped complete in one carton (without motor).

In order to prevent damage during shipment and facilitate packaging, certain items are removed at the factory and must be assembled when received by the purchaser. These "loose" parts are listed below and should be accounted for before discarding any packing material.

Key No. (Fig. 1)	Part Name	Qty.
1	Handwheel Assembly (Tilt) 4-1/2 in.	1
2	V-Belt 1/2 in. x 41 in.	1
3	Pulley — V, Single Groove 2-1/2 in. x 5/8 in. Bore	1
4	Bracket, Splitter Blade	1
5	Guard Assembly — Saw	1
6	Support Assembly, Motor	1
7	Fence Assembly, Rip	1
8	Wrench, Arbor	1
9	Operating Instructions	1
10	Handbook	1
11	Guage Assembly, Miter	1
12	Rack — Table	1
13	Bar Assembly — Fence	1
14	Bag of Loose Parts	1
	(Containing the following:)	
	Wrench, Hex "L", 3/32 in.	1
	Wrench, Hex "L", 1/8 in.	1
	Wrench, Hex "L", 5/32 in.	1
	Wrench, Hex "L", 3/16 in.	1
	Bolt, Carriage 5/16-18 x 3/4 in.	4
	Nut, Square 5/16-18	4
	Washer, 11/32 x 7/8 x 1/16 in.	4
	Lock Washer, 5/16 x .125 x .078	4
	Screw, Mach., Hex-Hd., 5/16-18 x 5/8 in.	2
	Spacer, Fence Guide	3
	Screw, Mach., Rd.-Hd., Slotted, 1/4-20 x 2 in.	3
	Nut, Hex, 1/4-20 x 7/16 x 3/16 in.	3
	Lockwasher, 1/4 x .109 x .062 in.	3
	Screw, Mach., Hex-Hd., 5/16-18 x 1 in.	2
	Screw, Sems, Pen-Hd., Slotted	1
	Washer, 13/64 x 3/4 x .0239 in.	3
	Washer, 13/64 x 3/4 x .029 in.	2
	Support, Splitter	1

WARNING: Make sure the motor power cord is not plugged into the power supply socket when working on your saw.

ASSEMBLY AND ADJUSTMENTS

1. **Remove the "loose" parts from the package,** clean the parts and basic saw assembly thoroughly. (See figure 1.) Items having a rust-preventive coating, (saw table, etc.) may be cleaned with a cloth saturated with kerosene.

   CAUTION: Before attempting to use the saw, assemble it as outlined in the following instructions. All adjustments are carefully checked prior to shipping the saw, however, rough handling in transit may necessitate some readjustments.

2. **Assemble the saw and check adjustments as follows:**

   a. **Remove the table insert,** by inserting a finger into the opening at end of the insert clamp and raising the clamp upward until it releases at the front. (See figure 2.) Then pull forward slightly to release the clip at the rear of the insert and lift the insert carefully off saw blade.

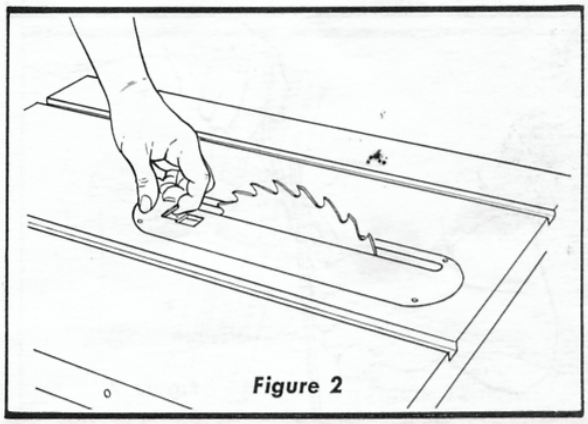


Figure 2

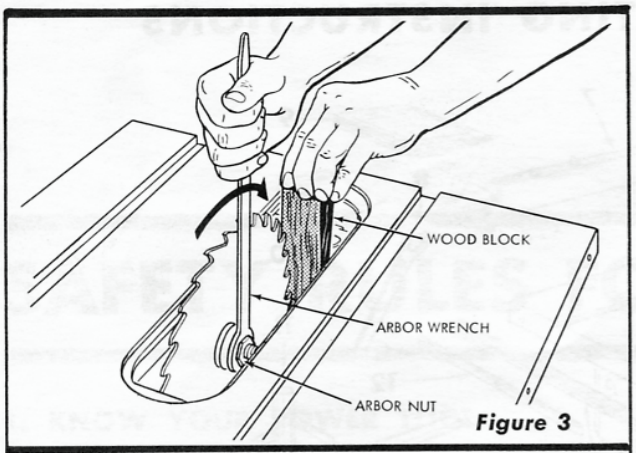
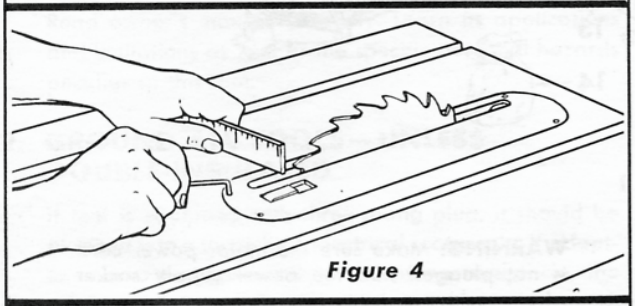


Figure 3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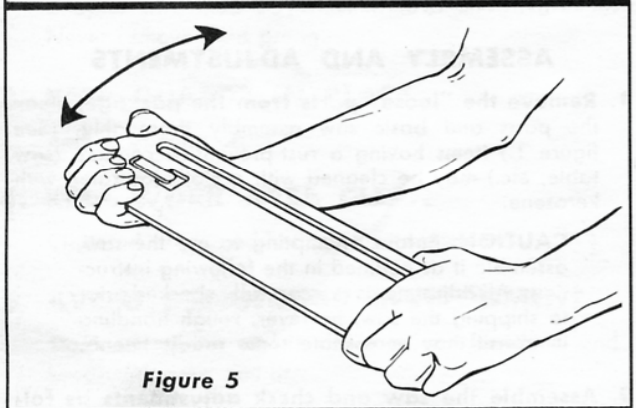
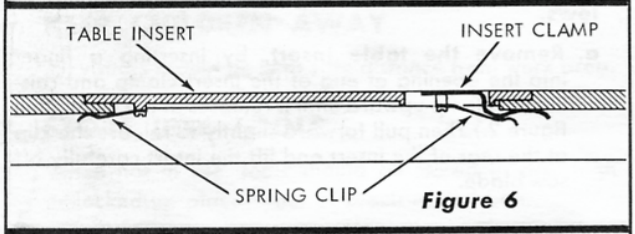


Figure 5



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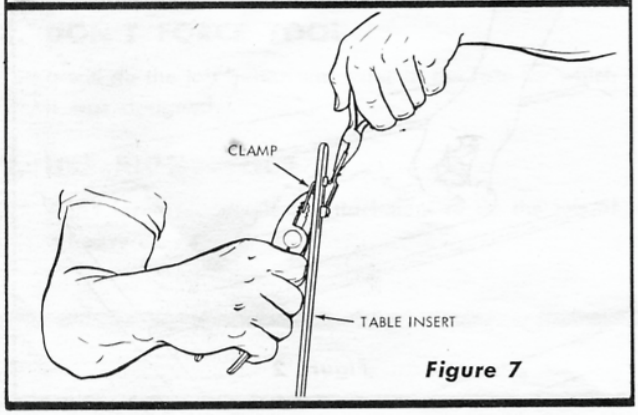


Figure 7

b. Check tightness of saw arbor nut. Wedge a small block of wood between the saw blade and table opening, as shown in figure 3 and using the arbor wrench (8, figure 1) supplied with the saw, tighten the nut. (The nut rotates clockwise to tighten.)

c. Adjust table insert as follows:

(1) Install the table insert by sliding it carefully into position until the clip at the rear slides into place on underside of table. Then with a finger, raise the clamp at the front end enough to permit the insert to drop into correct position and release the clamp.

(2) Using a small scale or straightedge, check near each of the four set screw positions to determine if the table insert is even with saw table surface. (See figure 4.)

(3) If an adjustment is necessary rotate each of the four set screws (or as many as required) with a 3/32-in. hex "L" wrench until the surfaces are even. (See figure 4.) Make sure that ends of all four set screws are making contact with table recess by pressing on the insert at each set screw location. If the insert "rocks" when pressed at any position adjust set screws until the "rocking" is eliminated.

(4) If the table insert cannot be adjusted (with set screws) at all four corners, it may have a slight twist which can be eliminated by removing it and giving it a corrective twist with two hands. (See figure 5.) Exercise care to avoid an over correction and readjust set screws after each trial. Several trials may be required to achieve an accurate adjustment.

(5) After adjusting the table insert even (flush) with the saw table, check the insert clamp and spring clip to make sure the insert is held securely in the table opening, and that the insert clamp is below the surface of the insert. (See figure 6.) If the clamp protrudes above the surface, remove the table insert and bend the clamp as shown in figure 7. Bend only a small amount each time and install the insert after each trial to check results. Several trials may be necessary.

d. Install the tilt hand-wheel (1, figure 1) and secure it by tightening the set screw with a 5/32-inch hex "L" wrench.

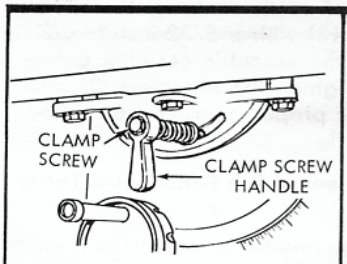
e. Rotate the elevation hand-wheel (1, figure 1) clockwise until it stops. This will position the saw blade for deepest cut in preparation for aligning the saw blade with table grooves. Also, loosen the clamp screw handle (figure 8) and rotate the tilt handwheel clockwise until the tilt pointer is at the approximate "0" position (figure 8). This will position the saw blade in a vertical position.

(1) Tighten the clamp screw with clamp screw handle. (See figure 8.)

(2) Make a pencil mark on the saw tooth that is just above the table top surface at front of the blade. (See figure 9.)

(3) Measure the distance from this tooth to the right-hand table groove.

(4) Rotate blade by hand to locate this (marked) saw tooth just above table top at rear of blade, and again measure the distance from the saw tooth to the right-hand table groove. These two measurements must be exactly the same.



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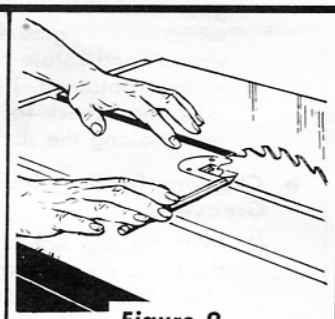
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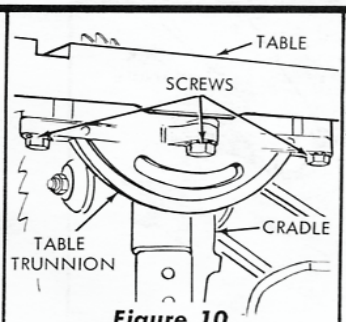

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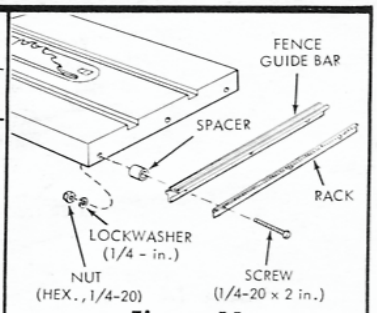


Figure 11

(5) If measurements are not the same, locate the three screws which secure each table trunnion (front and rear) to the saw table. (See figure 10.) Loosen these screws just enough to permit the trunnion to "slip" when tapped with a mallet or plastic-tipped hammer. (If loosened completely, it would be almost impossible to achieve an accurate adjustment.)

(6) Shift the two trunnions by tapping them lightly until the two measurements are equal. Tighten trunnion screws and recheck measurements to make sure tightening screws did not alter the setting.

f. Install Table Rack

(1) Position the table rack (12, figure 1) against lower edge of fence guide bar (13, figure 1) so that rack teeth are on upper edge of rack and pointing outward. Align the three holes in both parts. (See figure 11.)

(2) Insert one of the three 1/4-20 x 2-inch screws through holes at one end of rack and guide bar and place a guide bar spacer on the end of the screw. Insert the screw through the saw table and install a 1/4-inch lockwasher and 1/4-20 hex nut.

(3) Install the remaining two screws, spacers, lockwashers and nuts. When tightening the three screws make sure the guide bar is parallel to the table top.

3. Adjust Rip Fence

Your Craftsman Rip Fence has been designed to provide accuracy, reliability and long life. In order for your fence to work properly it is imperative that it be adjusted accurately. The fence is adjusted at the factory, but due to shipping hazards, and slight tolerance build-up between individual saws, it is sometimes necessary that your fence be adjusted to your particular saw. Therefore, check your fence and adjust it (if necessary) as outlined in the instructions that follow:

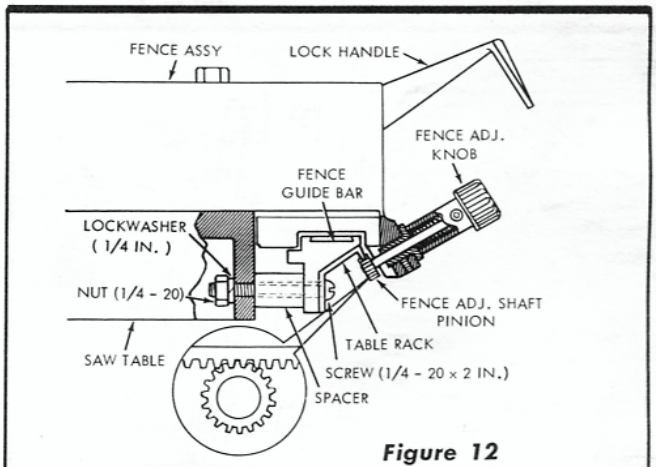
CAUTION: It is imperative that these instructions be followed precisely as an incorrect adjustment could damage the fence and the fence guide bar attached to your saw.

a. Installation of Rip Fence

(1) Raise the lock handle and position the rip fence (7, figure 1) on the saw table. Do not latch the lock handle.

(2) Slide the rip fence along the guide bar while watching the clearance between lower edge of fence and table top. If any portion of the fence (except sliding pad at rear) drags on the table top, or if clearance between fence and table top varies appreciably as the fence is moved, the guide bar must be adjusted. This is accomplished by loosening the attaching screws (figure 11) and repositioning the guide bar until a consistent clearance exists over entire top surface of the table.

(3) Check for correct engagement (mesh) of teeth on fence adjusting shaft pinion with the gear teeth in lower edge of rack. (See figure 12.) The pinion should be adjusted up or down so that gear teeth are in full contact lengthwise and meshed as far as possible, just short of binding. This adjustment is made as follows: Push the fence adjusting knob all the way down, and look underneath the rack to determine if the pinion and rack teeth are aligned. (See figure 12.) If the pinion extends too far (or not far enough) loosen the set screw (1, figure 13) with a 5/32-inch hex "L" wrench and slide the knob assembly on the pinion shaft to achieve proper alignment. Tighten the set screw (1, figure 13.) To adjust for correct



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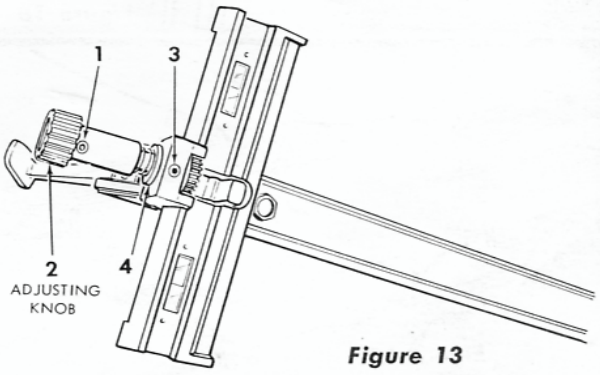

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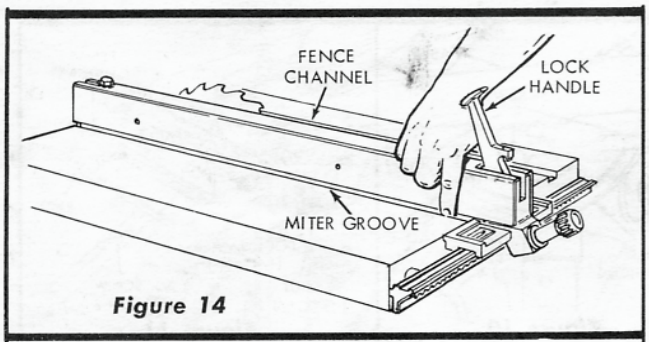


Figure 14

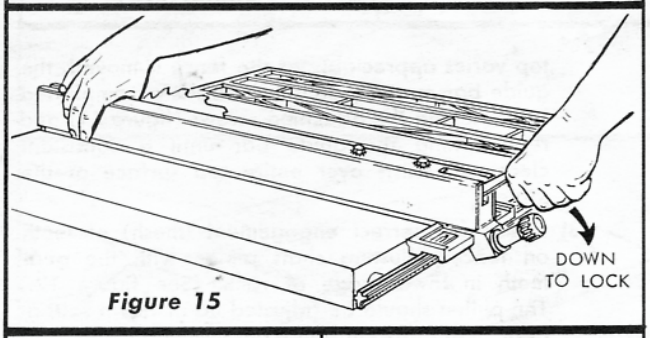


Figure 15

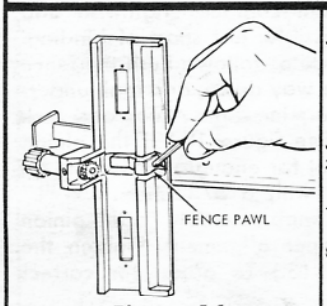


Figure 16

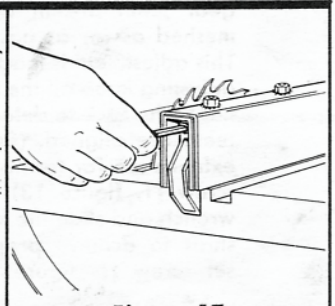


Figure 17

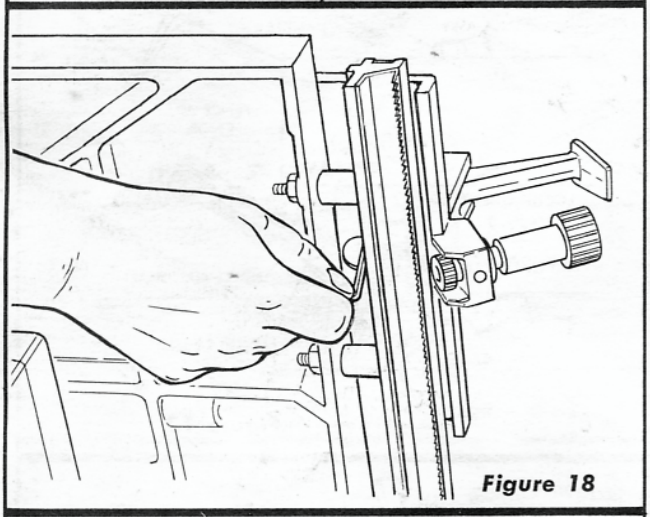


Figure 18

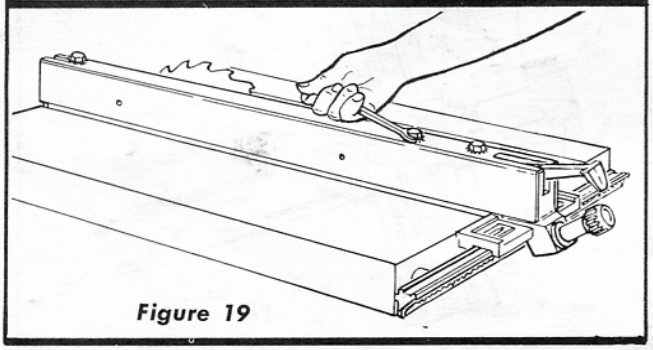


Figure 19

gear mesh (depth of tooth contact), loosen the set screw (3, figure 13) with a 5/32-inch hex "L" wrench and rotate the eccentric (4) until proper mesh is obtained. Tighten the set screw (3) after adjusting. Check for proper operation at various points along the rack.

b. Checking for Parallelism of Rib Fence with Table Groove

(1) With the lock handle released (not latched), slide the fence on the saw table so the front end of the channel is flush with the side of one of the two miter grooves. (See figure 14.) This can be checked by using your fingers as shown to "feel" for correct alignment. Shift the rear of the fence to the right or left slightly, causing fence not to be square with the front edge of the table, nor parallel to the miter groove.

(2) Push down on the lock handle carefully (do not force) while watching the rear of the fence for its correcting action.

CAUTION: Do not force the lock handle. If the handle does not lock down readily, an adjustment is necessary — and to force it could cause damage to both the fence and guide bar.

(3) The lock handle should lock all the way down (figure 15), the rear of the fence should move to correct itself, and do so parallel (flush) with the miter groove in saw table. Alignment may be checked with the forefingers to determine if the fence is flush with the side of miter groove, as shown in figure 14.

(4) If the lock handle responded as described above, and the fence aligned itself with the table groove at both ends, the fence is properly adjusted and no further attention is necessary. If not, perform the following adjustment routine.

c. Adjusting the Rip Fence

(1) Remove the fence and turn it over. Then, with a 1/8-inch hex "L" wrench, loosen the pawl set screw, located just behind the fence pawl, approximately two turns. (See figure 16.)

(2) Using a 5/32-inch hex "L" wrench, loosen the set screw at the rear of the fence approximately two turns, (See figure 17). This screw is located in the fence lock just inside the channel, as shown.

(3) Place the fence back on saw table and notice that the lock handle offers no resistance at any position.

(4) Place the lock handle in "locked" position and, using a 1/8-inch hex "L" wrench inserted into the fence-pawl set screw from underneath the saw table, tighten the set screw finger tight. (See figure 18.) Do not use wrench or pliers — finger tight only.

(5) Raise the lock handle, push the fence to one side (off square) at the rear. Then lock the fence with the lock handle, while watching to make sure it "corrects" itself. Repeat this operation two or more times. The fence should "correct" itself each time it is locked.

(6) Raise the lock handle and align the fence with the miter groove (at the front end of the groove) as shown in figure 14. Push the lock handle down.

(7) Check for correct alignment with saw table

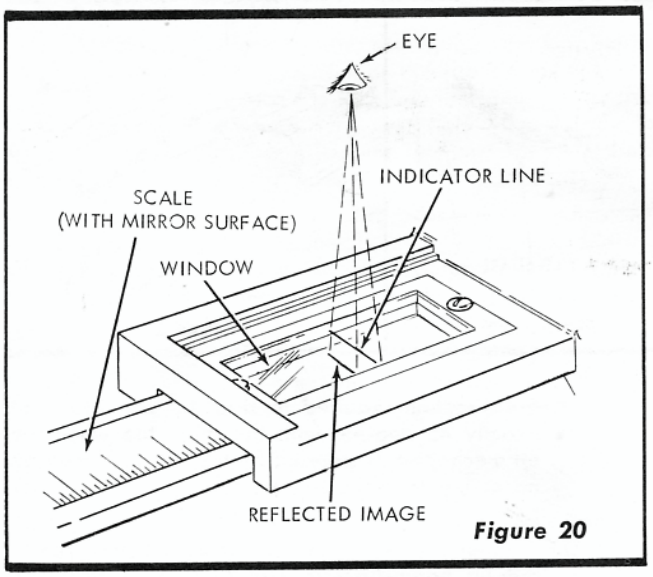


Figure 20

groove for the full length of the fence. If it is aligned at the front but out of alignment at the rear, loosen the two hex-head screws on top of the channel near the front (figure 19) just enough to permit the channel to slip when tapped lightly with the palm of one hand. Tap the channel at the rear of the fence with one hand until it is aligned with the table groove. Tighten the two hex-head screws securely and recheck. More than one trial may be required as tightening the screws may change the setting slightly.

(8) Check for "automatic correcting" by releasing the lock lever, shifting the fence off square at the rear, then locking it. The fence should square itself automatically and be flush (parallel) with the miter groove each time the handle is locked down.

(9) Lock the fence with the lock handle and using a 5/32-inch hex "L" wrench, tighten the fence-lock set-screw at the rear, hand tight only. (See figure 17.) Make sure the fence is "secure" to the table at the rear.

NOTE: If the fence fails to square itself every-time, check for any burr or foreign material on the surface of the fence head where it contacts the saw table. Also check for nicks or burrs in edge of saw table. Stone off any irregularities on these surfaces.

d. Aligning Rip Fence Plastic Indicators

(1) If for any reason the tilt handle has been rotated during preceding operations, loosen the clamp screw handle (figure 8) and rotate the tilt hand-wheel clockwise until it stops (tilt ponter at "0"). Tighten the clamp screw handle.

(2) Position the rip fence on the right-hand side of saw blade with the fence channel one inch from the blade and lock the fence. Be sure to use one of the teeth bent (set) to the right of blade. Measure from this to the fence, since this determines your width of cut. This distance should be measured accurately with a scale.

(3) Set the right-hand indicator (a scribed line in the plastic window) to "1" inch on the guide-bar scale. This is accomplished as follows:

(a) A close look will show a reflection of the indicator line on the mirror surface of the guide-bar scale. In order to make sure that you are sighting squarely above the scale, move your eye until the indicator line and its reflected image coincide. (See figure 20.)

(b) If an adjustment is required, loosen the two screws (one at each end of the window) and shift the plastic window until the indicator line is aligned with the "1" inch line on the scale. (See figure 21.) Tighten the two screws and recheck for accuracy. If the plastic window cannot be shifted far enough to provide this alignment, loosen the screws that secure the guide-bar scale to the guide-bar at its ends, shift the scale slightly and tighten the screws. Then proceed to adjust the plastic window as described above.

(c) When the fence is correctly adjusted and moved to any position at the right of the saw blade, the scale will indicate the width of the desired cut. Make several trial settings and check by measuring with a scale from the fence to the blade.

NOTE: When properly adjusted, the indicators may be used for most operations thus eliminating the need for actual measurements, except for extreme requirements. When sighting the indicator, always use the system shown in figure 20, in order to make sure the sight angle is correct.

(d) Move the fence to the left-hand side of saw blade and adjust the left-hand indicator (right-hand side) in the same manner as for the right-hand indicator.

NOTE: Remember if the scale must be moved when adjusting the left indicator, it will change your settings on the right-hand indicator which was previously set.

4. Adjust Stop Collars

a. Checking and Adjusting the 0° Position

(1) With the saw blade in deepest cut position loosen the clamp screw handle (figure 8) and check the tilt hand wheel by attempting to rotate it clockwise until it will rotate no farther.

(2) With saw blade in position described above, tighten the clamp screw handle to secure the tilt mechanism.

(3) Place a square on table top and against saw blade. (See figure 22.) The blade should be at exactly 90 degrees (perpendicular) to table-top surface.

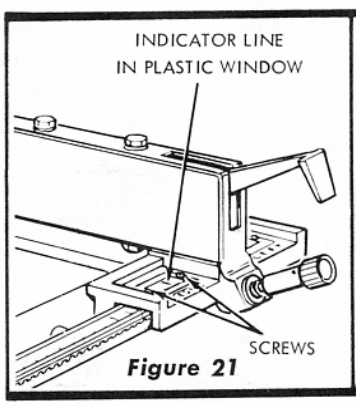


Figure 21

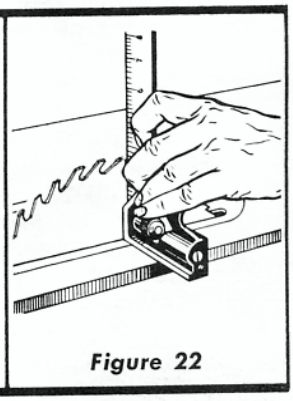


Figure 22

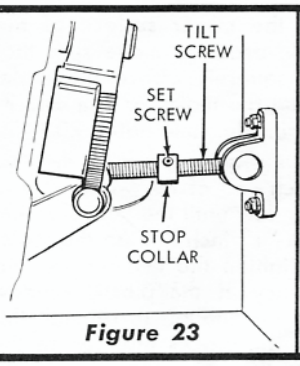


Figure 23

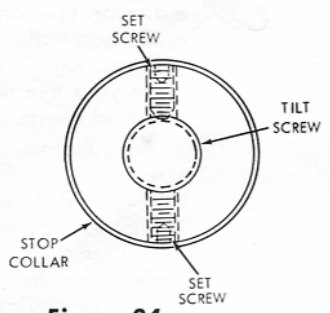


Figure 24

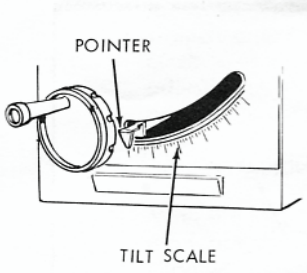


Figure 25

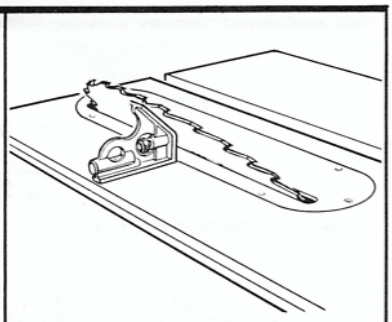


Figure 26

(4) If the blade is not square with table top, loosen the clamp screw handle (figure 8) and rotate the tilt handwheel counterclockwise until the tilt mechanism moves a short distance away from the stop collar on tilt screw. When the pointer on tilt scale indicates approximately 10 degrees, the stop collar can be reached. (See figure 23.) Loosen the two set screws in the stop collar located on the tilt screw nearest tilt hand wheel with a 1/8-inch hex "L" wrench. (See figures 23 and 24.)

(5) Rotate the stop collar (on tilt screw) in direction required to stop the saw blade at exactly 90 degrees with the table top. It may be necessary to make several trial settings checking position of saw blade after each setting in order to provide an accurate adjustment.

(6) When the 90-degree setting has been completed, tighten the two set screws in the stop collar that has just been adjusted and rotate the tilt handwheel counterclockwise several turns, then clockwise until it stops. Tighten the clamp screw handle and make a final check of the saw blade for squareness with table top. (See figure 22.)

(7) Check the tilt pointer on tilt gauge which should be positioned at exactly "0" (zero) degrees (see figure 25). If not aligned, with the mark, bend the pointer carefully with fingers until it remains at "0"

b. Checking and Adjusting the 45° Position

(1) Loosen the clamp screw with clamp screw handle (figure 8).

(2) Rotate tilt hand wheel (1, figure 1) counterclockwise until it will rotate no farther.

(3) Tighten the clamp screw handle to secure the tilt mechanism.

(4) Remove the blade from a combination square and place the head of the square on table top and against saw blade. (See figure 26.) The saw blade should be setting at exactly 45 degrees with table top surface.

(5) If the acute angle between saw blade and table top is not 45 degrees, loosen the clamp screw handle and rotate the tilt hand wheel clockwise until the tilt mechanism moves a short distance away from the stop collar located farthest out toward the end of tilt screw so the collar can be reached for an adjustment. When the tilt gauge indicates approximately 25 degrees the collar will be accessible.

(6) Loosen the two set screws in the stop collar. (See figure 27.) Rotate the stop collar on tilt screw in the direction required to stop the saw blade at exactly 45 degrees with the table top when the tilt mechanism is stopped by the collar. It may be necessary to make several trial settings in order to provide an accurate adjustment.

(7) Tighten the two set screws in stop collar, rotate the tilt handwheel several turns in a clockwise direction; then rotate the handwheel counterclockwise until it will turn no farther.

(8) Tighten the clamp screw handle and make a final check for accuracy of the 45 degree position as shown in figure 26. If tightening set screws in stop collar changed the adjustment make correction as described in preceding instructions.

NOTE: If the above adjustments have been accurately performed, the saw will now have a positive stop at "0" and "45" degrees and the pointer on tilt scale should stop at both positions.

5. Check and Adjust the Miter Gauge

The miter gauge was set at the factory. During shipment, however, rough handling might have disturbed the setting. To assure maximum accuracy the "0" (zero) degree stop should be checked and adjusted (if required) as follows:

a. Checking the Miter Gauge

(1) Loosen the lock handle and push stop pin firmly into the middle detent ("0" position on the scale). The stop pin will be seated more effectively if it is rotated slightly as it is being "pushed" into the detent. Tighten the lock handle firmly hand tight. (See figure 28.)

(2) Using a combination square, check for an exact 90-degree angle between the miter gauge and rod assembly. If this measurement is exactly 90 degrees, the adjustment has not been disturbed and the guage is ready for use. If not accurate at 90 degrees, adjust the gauge as follows:

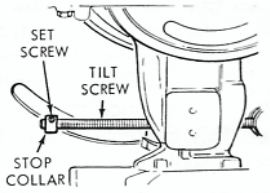


Figure 27

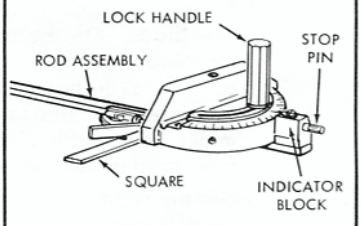


Figure 28

b. Adjusting the Miter Gauge

(1) Loosen the lock handle, disengage stop pin, hold the square solidly against the rod assembly and face and tighten the lock handle firmly by hand. Recheck to make sure that tightening the lock handle did not alter the setting. Remove the square from the gauge.

(2) Loosen the two screws that attach the indicator block to the rod assembly. Shift the indicator block until the stop can be pushed solidly into its detent. Hold the indicator block aligned with the rod assembly and the stop pin seated firmly in the detent and tighten the two screws.

NOTE: Always tighten the lock handle hand tight only. Do not use a wrench on the lock handle.

(3) Loosen the lock handle and recheck for accuracy with the combination square. (Make certain the stop pin is fully seated.) Tighten the lock handle and readjust if necessary.

(4) After completing the above adjustment, loosen the pointer attaching screw, set pointer at "0" (zero) and tighten the screw.

NOTE: Detents at the two 45-degree positions are jig bored. When the gauge is adjusted for 90-degree cut, the 45-degree positions are correct.

6. Installation of Saw Guard Assembly

NOTE: Refer to the exploded drawing in the Parts List as an aid in installing the guard assembly on the saw.

CAUTION: Make sure the power cord is disconnected when installing the guard assembly.

a. Attach the splitter blade bracket (4, figure 1) to the mounting pad on rear of saw cradle with two 5/16-18 x 1 inch hex-head screws from loose parts bag. (See figure 29.)

b. Attach the splitter blade support to the upper rear corner of the saw cradle with a No. 10-32 x 1/2 inch screw and lockwasher — plus one 13/64-inch flat washer for a trial alignment. As many washers should be used as required to produce correct alignment of splitter bar with saw blade, when the guard assembly is in operating position. (See figure 30.)

c. Position the saw blade at the "0" position and at maximum height by rotating both the elevation and tilt handwheels clockwise until they stop.

d. Place the guard assembly in position on the saw by inserting the round shank on lower edge of splitter blade into the hole in splitter blade bracket (installed in preceding step a) and the fork at the forward edge of splitter bar "slipped" fully into the splitter blade support.

e. Check for alignment of splitter blade with saw blade by pressing two straightedge boards against sides of saw blade. (See figure 31.) Since the splitter blade is thinner than the saw blade it should be centered in the gap formed between the two straight edges. The splitter blade must also be parallel to the saw blade (square with table surface) which can be checked with a square or by sighting along the saw blade and splitter blade. If these items are not correctly aligned, loosen the two 5/16-18 x 1 inch screws in the splitter bracket slightly and, while holding straightedges in place (figure 31) shift the splitter

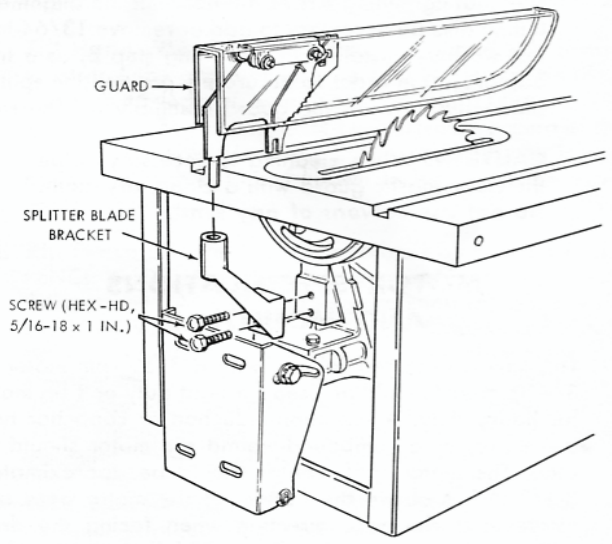


Figure 29

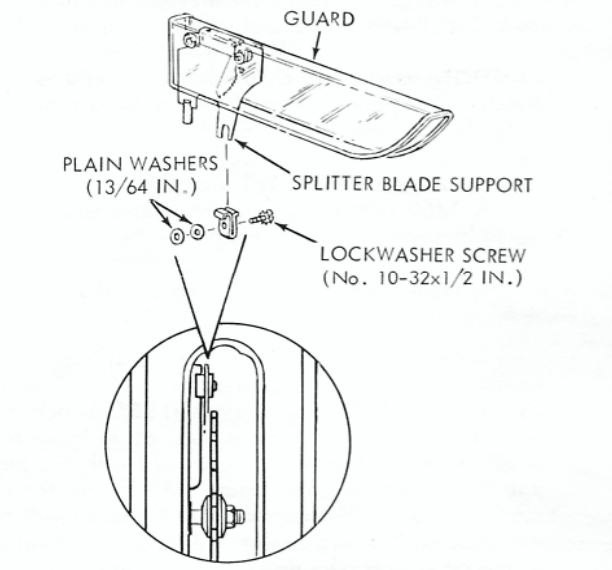


Figure 30

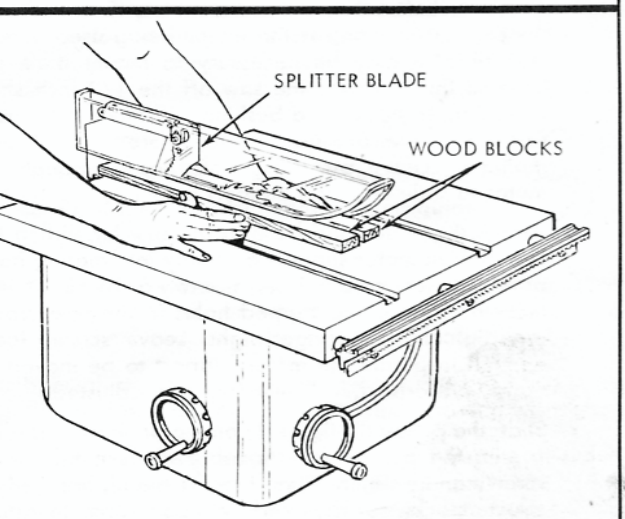


Figure 31

bracket as required and tighten the two screws. Make sure that tightening screws did not alter the alignment. It may also be necessary to add or remove 13/64-inch flat washers (installed in preceding step b, as a trial adjustment) in order to accurately position the splitter blade support. Lift the guard assembly off the saw.

CAUTION: When cleaning is necessary, wipe the clear plastic guard with a clean, dry cloth. **Do not use solvent of any kind.**

MOTOR SPECIFICATIONS AND MOUNTING

1. This saw is designed for use with a 3450 rpm motor. A 3/4 hp motor should be used for light duty or 1 hp motor for heavy duty. A repulsion-induction or capacitor type a-c motor, or a compound-wound d-c motor should be used. The motor shaft center should be approximately 3-1/2 inches above the bottom of the motor base and rotate in a clockwise direction when facing the drive pulley end of motor. (See figure 32.) If the motor shaft center varies appreciably from 3-1/2 inches it may be necessary to obtain a belt of a different length. If a 1750 rpm motor with a 3-1/2 inch shaft center height is used, a five-inch pulley and 1/2 inch V-belt are required.

   CAUTION: Under no circumstances should a 5-inch motor pulley be used with a 3450 rpm motor, as the saw blade speed resulting from such a pulley ratio would be dangerous. Conversely, do not use a 2-1/2 inch motor pulley with a 1750 rpm motor, as the blade speed would be too slow for satisfactory performance.

2. Mount the motor on the saw as outlined in the following instructions:

   a. Attach the motor selected to the motor support assembly (6, figure 1) with four 5/16-18 x 3/4 inch carriage bolts, 11/32 flat washers, 5/16 inch lockwashers and 5/16-18 square nuts, all in loose parts bag. The support must be positioned with the hinge pin at the bottom. (See figure 33.) The motor normally used with this saw has a 5/8 inch keyed shaft extension at one end and a 1/2 inch shaft extension at the other end. The drive pulley furnished with the saw has a 5/8-inch bore and keyway that fits the 5/8 inch shaft extension on the motor. (See figure 32 for correct rotation). If the motor being used is non-reversible, it may be necessary to mount it on the base so that it drives the saw off the 1/2 inch shaft extension. In this case a bushing will have to be used to reduce the 5/8-inch pulley bore to 1/2 inch diameter. Leave attaching bolts loose enough for motor to slide on motor support assembly.

   b. Attach the motor and base to the saw by sliding the two pins on motor support assembly into mating holes at rear of saw cradle. Insert the two 5/16-18 x 1 inch machine screws into tapped holes in the saw cradle and tighten them finger tight. Leave screws loose enough to permit the motor support to be moved by hand until drive belt is installed and adjusted.

   c. Slide the pulley (3, figure 1) on motor shaft and align it with the pulley on saw arbor. Loosen the clamp screw handle (figure 8) and rotate the tilt hand wheel counterclockwise to provide enough room to attach the drive belt to the pulley on saw arbor. Install the drive belt on both pulleys and reposition pulley on motor shaft to correct belt alignment if necessary. Tighten motor attaching bolts. Then tighten pulley set screw with a 5/32 inch hex "L" wrench.

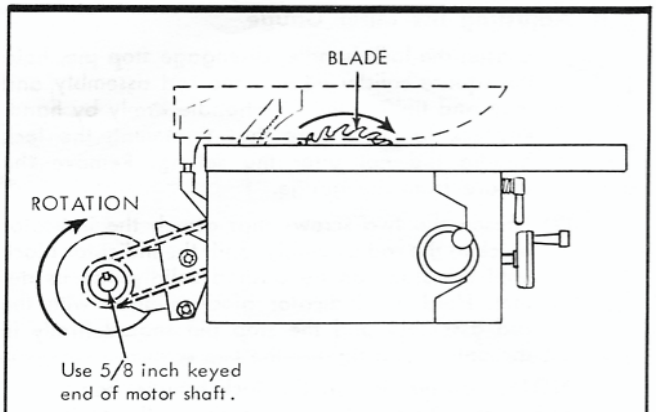


Figure 32

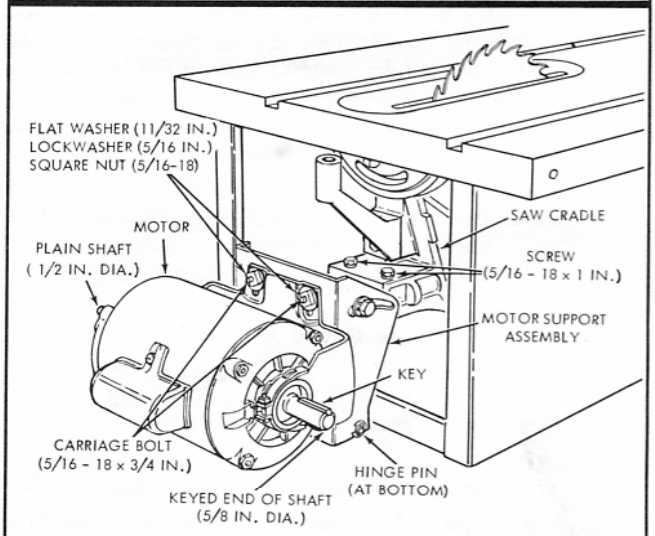


Figure 33

   d. Adjust belt tension by moving the motor support assembly in or out of the saw cradle, as required. The motor should "hang" snugly against the belt (within range provided) in order to utilize the inherent belt tightening feature. When the adjustment is correct, secure it by tightening the two hex-head machine screws in saw cradle.

   e. Raise and lower the saw blade (by rotating hand wheel) while watching the motor mount to make sure it changes position in response to saw blade elevation, and that clearance is obtained at each end of the slotted slide in motor base when blade is all the way up or all the way down. (See figure 34.)

   f. In some cases, especially after the saw has been used for several hours, it may be necessary to adjust the motor mount tension. This adjustment is necessary to prevent motor vibration and permit the motor mount to move and keep the belt under correct tension whenever the saw blade is raised or lowered. Adjust as follows:

      (1) Tighten (or loosen) as required the top screw that secures the motor base to the support assembly. (See figure 34.) This screw applies pressure on a spring washer which bears against a flat steel

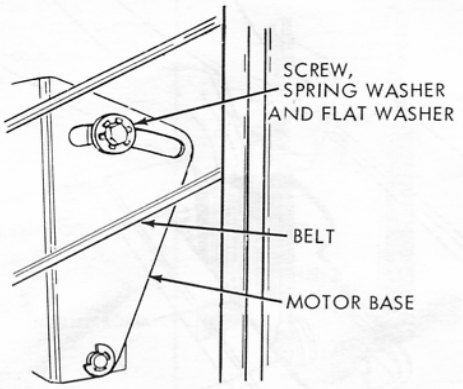


Figure 34

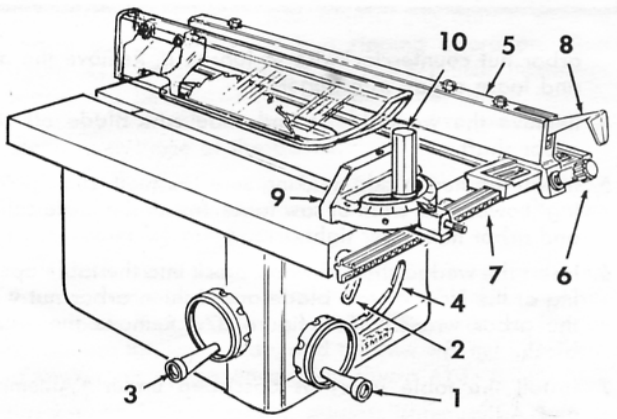


Figure 35

washer and in turn permits the motor base to slide inward or outward with proper tension.

(2) Apply a drop of oil (SAE 10 or 20) to the flat washer and adjust the screw in small increments until the motor base slides readily in or out in response to blade elevation movement throughout the full range.

(3) After obtaining normal movement of motor base, check the saw in operation. If the motor base tends to vibrate, tighten the screw a little at a time until vibration is minimized and base will still slip as described in preceding step.

CAUTION: Do not tighten screw to a locked position as it would be sheared off when saw blade is raised.

OPERATING CONTROLS

Before operating the saw, the operator should examine all controls until thoroughly familiar with their functions, as well as making sure that controls are operating properly. (See figure 35.)

1. **Elevation Hand Wheel (1).** Located on the front of the saw to control elevation of the saw blade.
2. **Clamp Screw Handle (2).** Located on front of saw to lock the tilt mechanism in any desired position. The clamp screw handle operates like a socket wrench. Tilt mechanism should always be locked before starting work and should always be unlocked before attempting to change the angle of tilt.
3. **Tilt Hand Wheel (3).** Located on left-hand side of saw to control the angle of tilt. The saw blade can be tilted from 0 to 45 degrees, as indicated on the TILT GAUGE (4). If the angle of cut (tilt) must be extremely accurate, the angle of the saw blade should be checked with a protractor, or with a board known to be cut at the exact angle required.
4. **Rip Fence (5).** The fence is operated by pushing in the FENCE KNOB (6) so that it engages a pinion gear with the teeth on RACK (7). Turning the knob (6), after pushing it in, will cause the rip fence to move accurately across the table. When the knob (6) is pulled out to disengage the pinion gear, the rip fence can be moved across the table by hand. Keep the saw table and rip fence clean, as dirt may prevent the rip fence from assuming proper alignment when tightened.
5. **Lock Handle (8).** This handle is used to clamp the rip fence in place after it has been moved to the desired position.
6. **Miter Gauge (9).** This gauge is used in table grooves as a guide for the work-piece when the rip fence is not used. The angle of the gauge can be adjusted by loosening CLAMP HANDLE (10) and positioning the gauge as indicated by the dial and pointer on the gauge (9).

CAUTION: Under no circumstances, should a blade with a diameter greater than 10 inches be used with this saw.

CLEANING AND LUBRICATION

This Craftsman saw is a fine machine and should be given the best of care. If kept clean and properly lubricated, it will provide many years of trouble-free service. The following instructions should be carefully observed at all times.

1. Both tilt and lift screws are self-cleaning which prevents clogging or gumming of the threads, as the sharp threads wipe and clean the gear teeth.
2. The saw arbor bearings have been packed at the factory with proper lubricant and require no additional lubrication. Other parts requiring lubrication should be oiled frequently with SAE No. 20 or No. 30 engine oil. The following parts should be lubricated regularly. (Refer to exploded view parts drawing for the following locations, if not apparent.)
   a. Table trunnions.
   b. Lift screw and gear rack of assembled arbor.
   c. Tilt screw block, tilt screw threads and tilt nut.
   d. Pivot pin and saw arbor housing guide.
   e. Clamp screw.
3. All points where friction exists between two or more moving surfaces, or where a slip fit is necessary for adjustment purposes should be oiled occasionally.
4. Special attention should be given to moving parts in the rip fence and miter gauge for cleanliness and lubrication.
5. To prevent the saw table surface from rusting, it should be kept covered with a film of Sears "Stop Rust" when not in use. It can be wiped off with a cloth before using. Treat other unplated and unpainted parts and surfaces with "Stop Rust".

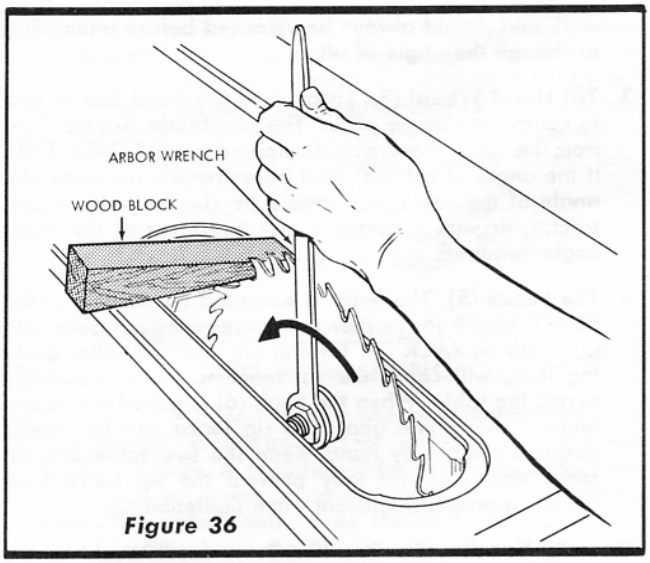


Figure 36

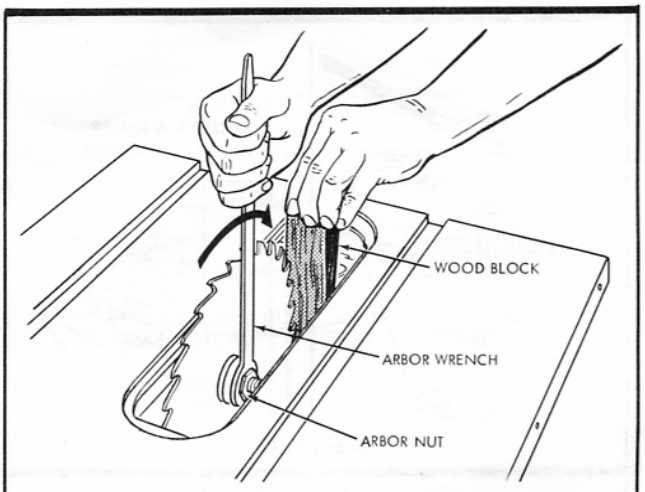


Figure 37

REMOVAL AND INSTALLATION OF SAW BLADE

NOTE: The saw arbor has right-hand threads which causes the arbor nut to become tighter in response to saw rotation.

1. Remove the table insert, as described under "Assembly and Adjustments".
2. Slide a wedge shaped block of wood under a saw tooth to wedge the blade and prevent rotation. (See figure 36.)
3. Using the arbor wrench supplied with the saw, rotate the arbor nut counterclockwise to loosen it. Remove the nut and loose collar with fingers.
4. Remove the wood block and slide saw blade off the arbor shaft.
5. Install the new blade, making sure the teeth are "pointing" toward the front of saw table. Install the loose collar and arbor nut finger tight.
6. Insert the wedge-shaped wood block into the table opening at the front of saw blade and tighten arbor nut with the arbor wrench. (See figure 37.) Remove the wood block.
7. Install the table insert as described under "Assembly and Adjustments".

PROPER OPERATING PROCEDURES

RIPPING

1. The process of sawing wood with the grain is known as "ripping". It is generally done with the aid of a rip fence as a guide to position and maintain the work at correct width for the desired cut. (See figure 38.) Since the work is pushed along the fence, it must have a reasonably straight edge to make sliding contact with the fence. Also, work must make solid contact with the table, so that it will not wobble. Provide a straight edge, even if this means temporarily nailing of an auxiliary straight edge board to the work. If workpiece is warped, turn the hollow side down.

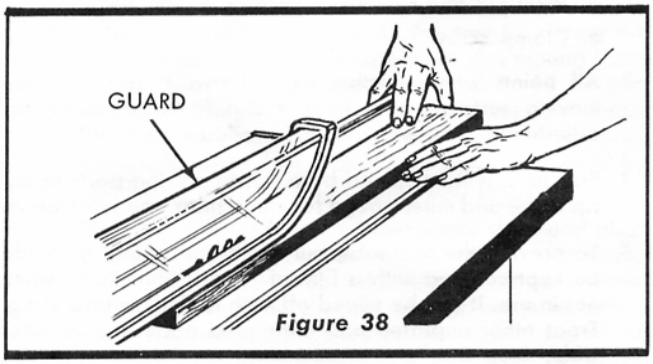


Figure 38

2. A saw guard (Catalog No. 9-29926) is recommended for all ripping operations. The guard has a splitter which prevents the saw kerf from closing and binding the blade.
3. Set the rip fence to desired width of cut, either by using the scale on the fence guide bar, or measuring the distance between blade and fence. The fence is generally used on right-hand side of blade. Stand a little to the right of center to avoid being sprayed with sawdust and to be clear of work in case of a kickback.
4. Start the saw and advance the work, using the left hand to hold work down and right hand to push it forward. As cut nears completion, move the left hand to a safe distance from saw blade, and push work through with right hand alone.

   CAUTION: Never reach in back of blade with either hand to hold work down.

5. When the distance between the fence and saw blade is less than the width of your palm, do not attempt to push work through by hand. Use a push stick or pull work through from behind saw. (See figure 39.)
6. Do not leave a long board unsupported so that the spring of the board causes it to shift on the table. Use a support to catch end of board behind the blade. If board is quite long, use another support in front of saw blade. (See figure 40.)

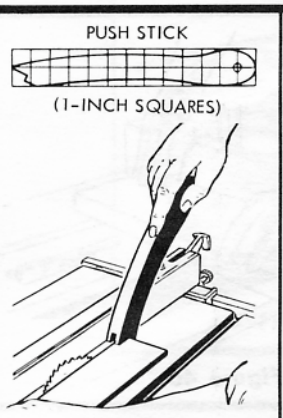


Figure 39

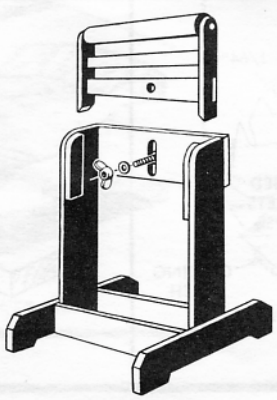


Figure 40

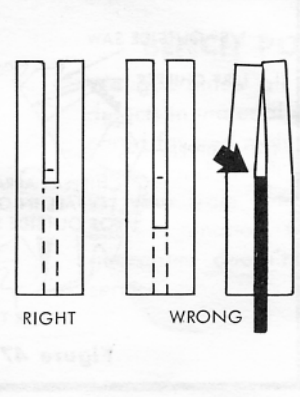


Figure 41

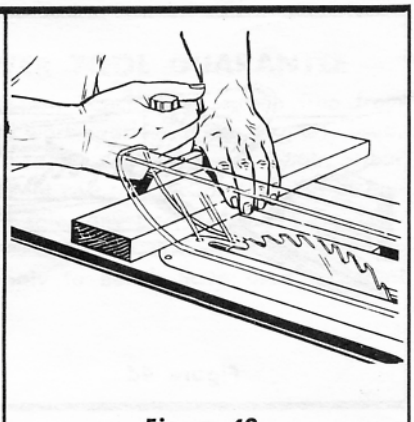


Figure 42

RESAWING

1. The process of cutting thick boards into thinner ones is known as "resawing". It is a ripping operation. (See figure 41.) Small boards (up to 3-3/8-inch maximum width) can be resawed in one pass, but larger boards (up to 6-1/4-inch maximum) require two passes, one along each edge of the board.
2. When two cuts from opposite edges are required, these should be made to overlap 1/2-inch from the approximate center of the board.
3. If the first cut is too deep, the kerf will close and bind the saw on the second cut, with danger of kickback. Also, when the kerf closes, the two sides of the cut are no longer parallel to the saw blade, and the saw will cut into them to spoil their appearance. (See figure 41.)
4. Keep same face of board against fence when making both cuts.

CROSSCUTTING

1. Sawing wood across the grain is known as "crosscutting". (See figure 42.) Boards are milled with the grain running the length of the board.
2. In crosscutting the long edge of the work is placed across the table top, therefore, the miter gauge is used as a guide instead of the fence. Most operators prefer to use the left-hand table groove. In this case, the left hand is used to hold the work in contact with the gauge. The right hand is placed on the handle and used to advance the work. If right-hand groove is used, hand positions are reversed.
3. Ordinarily, the gauge is placed in the table groove with bar in front. When work is so wide that it completely covers the table in front of blade, the gauge should be reversed.
4. Square crosscutting is done with the miter gauge set at "0" (at a right angle to the slide and groove). (See figure 43.) The splitter need not be removed, but it is not needed for this operation.
5. Start the cut slowly and hold work firmly to table to prevent kickback or chatter. (Loosely held pieces will sometimes vibrate against the table when crosscutting, which tends to bind the saw blade and dull the teeth.)
6. An auxiliary wood extension bolted to the miter gauge greatly improves the gauge as a support. (See figure 44.) If fitted with pin points (phonograph needles are excellent) or sandpaper, the extension will help prevent side creep of the work.
7. If the work overhangs the saw table enough to sag at each end, provide supports the same as in ripping operations. The stop rod on the miter gauge, or a stop block fastened to the extension, is used to fix position of left-hand edge of work for measuring length of piece to be cut off. (See figure 45.)

BEVEL AND MITER CUTS

1. Bevels from 1 to 45 degrees are cut by tilting the saw blade.
2. Operations are the same as for ripping or crosscutting, but work should be extra well supported to prevent creep.
3. Miters are crosscuts at an angle to the edge of the work. (See figure 46.) The miter gauge is set at the required angle to make the cut. Here also, precautions must be taken to prevent creep.

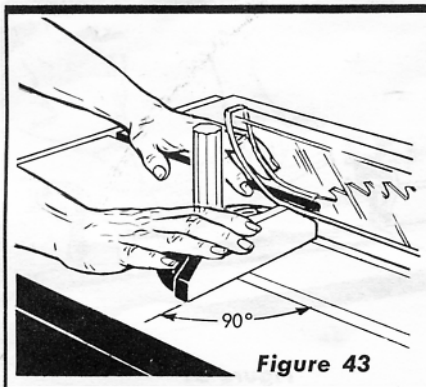


Figure 43

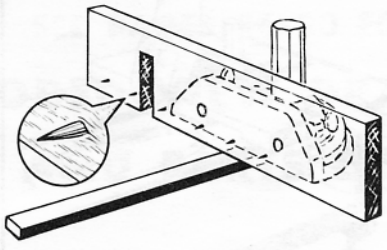


Figure 44

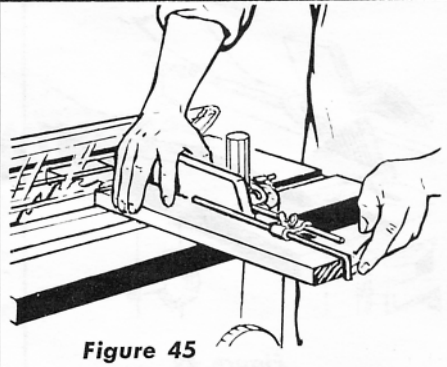


Figure 45

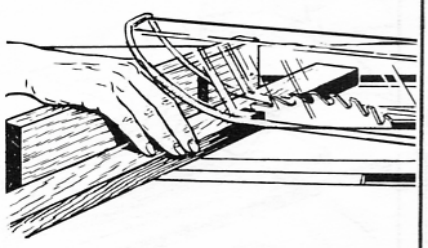


Figure 46

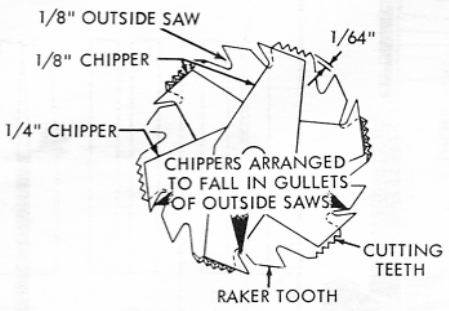


Figure 47

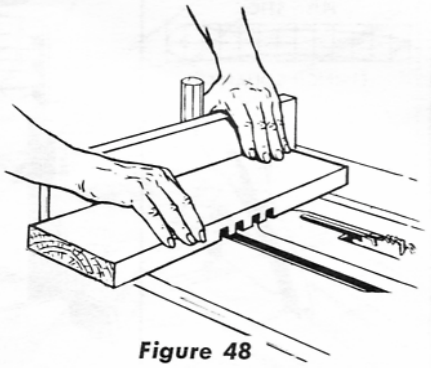


Figure 48

THE DADO HEAD

1. The dado saw or head is a special set of blades for cutting grooves and dados with a bench saw. (See figures 47 and 48.) (Dado heads may be purchased at any Sears Retail Store or Catalog Order House.) The head consists of two solid, stiff outside blades, and a number of inside chipper blades. The outside blades are 1/8-inch thick; there is one 1/4-inch, two 1/8-inch, and one 1/16-inch chipper blades. With these blades, grooves of 1/8-inch, 1/4-inch can be cut and additional widths increased in steps of 1/6-inch up to a maximum of 13/16-inch and a maximum depth of 1-3/8-inches.

   NOTE: Outside blades can be used alone, chippers cannot.

2. When using a full set of dado blades, do not use the loose collar. The width of the dado can be reduced while using the loose collar and two or more passes can be made with the work to obtain the desired width of cut.

3. A dado insert must be used to replace the standard table insert. When using a full 13/16-inch dado set, the arbor cannot be tilted to 45 degrees without touching the insert. Do not attempt to operate in this position. Also when the dado is set for the maximum depth of cut (1-3/8-inches), be sure to spin the blade by hand before turning on the motor to make sure the blade does not strike the dado insert. Whenever two or more chippers are used, stagger the swaged ends as evenly as possible around the circumference. Fractional adjustments in thickness of the head can be made by using paper washers between the outside blades and chippers.

4. Dado head operations are much the same as those with a standard blade. Since the dado head takes a larger bite, the work should be held more firmly. It is a good practice to use a hold-down jig like the one shown in figure 49.

5. When a groove wider than the dado head is required, make two or more passes. The best method is to use a notched stop block to position each successive cut. (See figure 50.) The block is fastened to edge of table where it can be used to position work before starting the cut, but in a position that will not permit contact with work during the cutting operation. Space the cuts so they overlap slightly.

6. When cutting a gain (a groove that is closed at one end) use a stop block to fix the end of the cut. (See figure 49.) To locate the stop, place the work alongside the dado head in position in which it will be when cut is finished. Then rig the stop at the end of the work. When cutting a stopped groove (which is closed at both ends) also use a starting block, as shown in figure 51. This is located in same manner as the stop block.

SANDING

A sanding wheel can be mounted on the saw arbor and the tilting arbor of the saw provides a high degree of versatility for fine sanding operation. (See figure 52.)

STABILIZING WASHERS FOR THIN BLADES

Stabilizing washers should be used only with thin blades. When using these washers, the maximum depth of cut cannot be obtained and the washers must be kept below the bottom surface of the table insert.

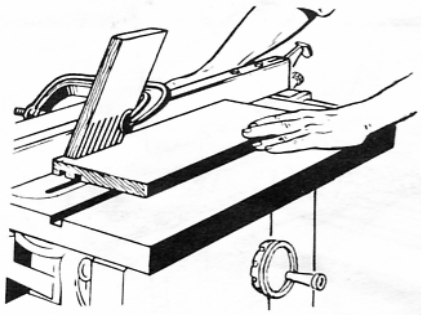


Figure 49

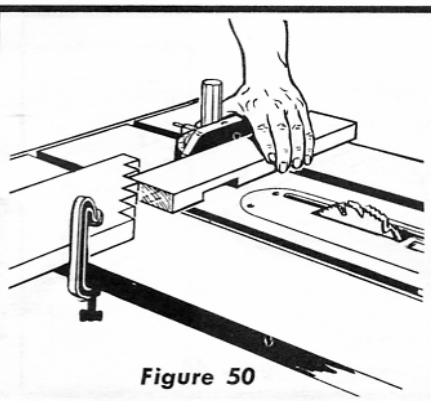


Figure 50

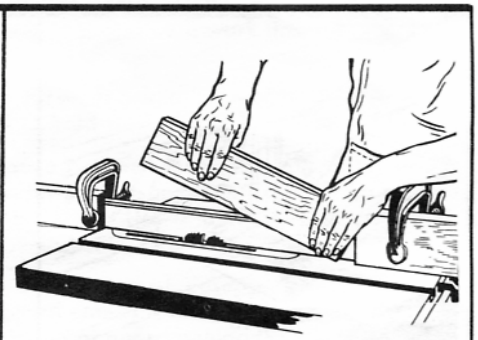


Figure 51

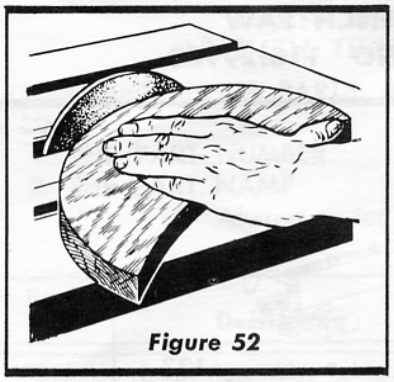


Figure 52

BENCH POWER TOOL GUARANTEE

We guarantee all 10-inch Bench Saws to be free from defects in material and workmanship. When properly used, cared for and maintained, we will replace or repair, at our option, and install without cost to you, for a period of one (1) year from date of sale, any part which proves, upon our examination, to be defective under normal use. This guarantee doesn't apply to Bench Saws used in rental service.

TROUBLE SHOOTING CHART

TROUBLE	PROBABLE CAUSE	REMEDY
Excessive vibration	1. Improper motor tension 2. Failure to tighten clamp screw handle 3. Blade out of balance	1. See "Adjust Motor Mount Tensions" under "Motor Specifications and Mounting" in your instruction manual 2. See "Clamp Screw Handle" under "Operating Controls" in your instruction manual 3. Use a different blade
Cannot make square cut when crosscutting	1. Miter gauge not adjusted properly 2. Blade not properly aligned	1. See "Check the Miter Gauge" under "Assembly and Adjustments" in your instruction manual 2. See instructions for aligning the saw blade under "Assembly and Adjustments" in your instruction manual
Cut binds, burns or stalls motor when ripping	1. Dull blade with improper tooth set 2. Warped board 3. Blade not properly aligned 4. Rip Fence not properly aligned	1. Check set and sharpness of blade 2. True up material 3. See instructions for aligning the saw blade under "Assembly and Adjustments" in your instruction manual 4. See "Checking for Parallelism of Rip Fence with Table Groove" under "Assembly and Adjustments"
Blade not true at 0° or 45°	1. Stop collars not properly adjusted	1. See "Adjust Stop Collars" under "Assembly and Adjustments" in your instruction manual
Tilt and elevating screw hand wheels turn hard	1. Tilt clamp screw not loose when making tilt adjustment 2. Dirt and need of lubrication	1. See "Clamp Screw Handle" under "Operating Controls" in your instruction manual 2. See "Cleaning and Lubrication" in your instruction manual

SEE PAGES 16-20 FOR

EXPLODED VIEW DRAWINGS AND PARTS LIST

PARTS LIST FOR CRAFTSMAN BENCH SAW
10 INCH TILTING ARBOR, MODEL NO. 113.29960

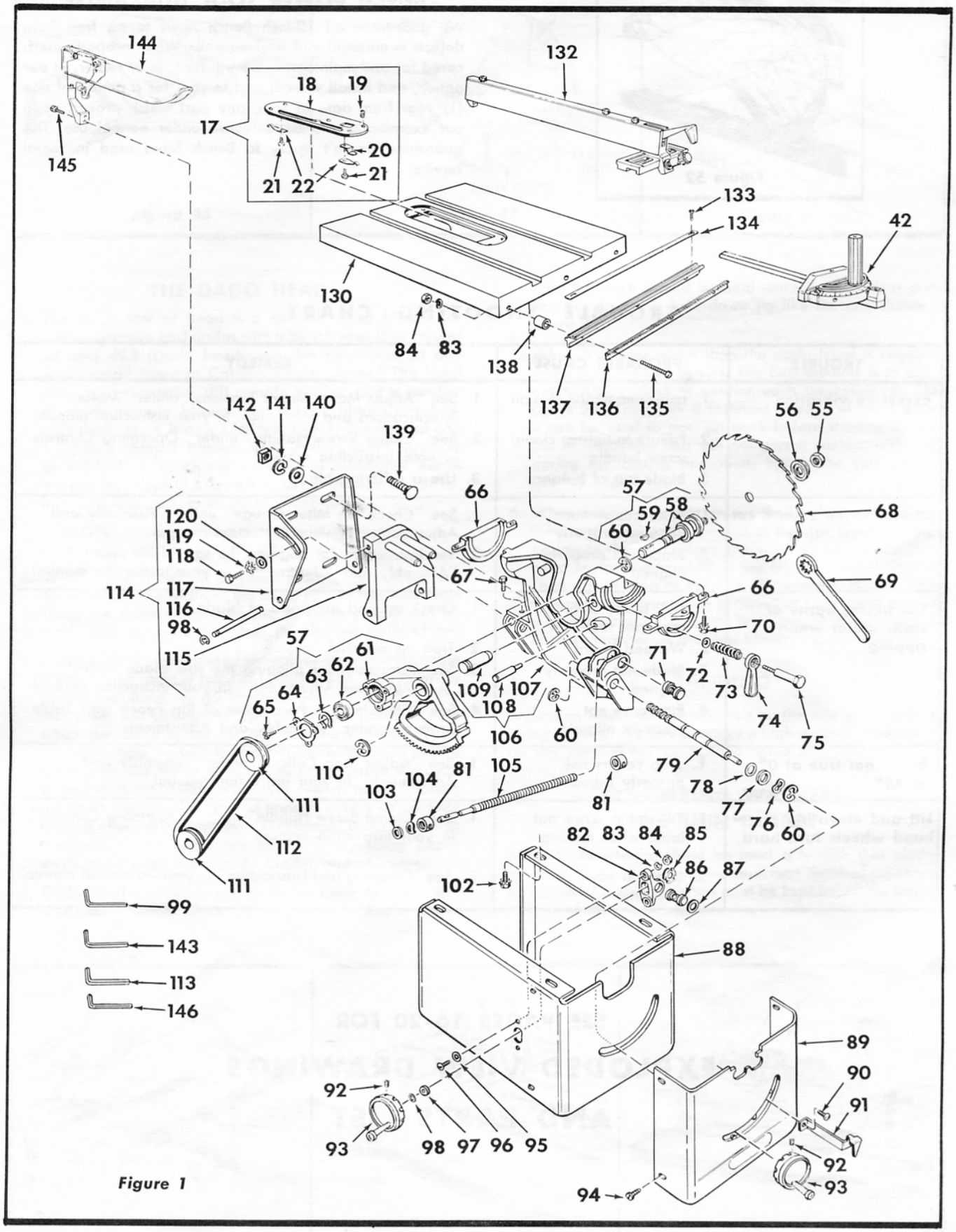


Figure 1

PARTS LIST FOR CRAFTSMAN BENCH SAW
10 INCH TILTING ARBOR, MODEL NO. 113.29960

WHEN ORDERING REPAIR PARTS, ALWAYS GIVE THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION AS SHOWN IN THIS LIST:

1. THE PART NUMBER
2. THE PART NAME
3. THE MODEL NUMBER — 113.29960
4. THE NAME OF ITEM — 10-INCH BENCH SAW

Always order by Part Number — not by Key Number

FIGURE 1 PARTS LIST

Key No.	Part No.	Description
17	37839	Insert Assembly, Table
18	37840	Insert, Table
19	140879	*Screw, Set, No. 10-32 x 3/16, Hex. Socket Hd., Cup Pt.
20	37842	Clamp, Insert
21	9404365	*Screw, Mach., No. 8-32 x 5/16, Pan Hd. Slotted, Cad. Pl. Steel
22	37841	Clip
42	62209	Gauge Assembly, Miter (See Fig. 3)
55	6362	Nut, Arbor
56	6538	Collar, Loose
57	30419	Housing Assembly, Arbor
58	6532	Arbor Assembly
59	106751	Key, Arbor
60	30442	Ring, Retainer
61	30420	Housing, Arbor
62	3509	Bearing, Arbor
63	37158	Ring, Bearing Retainer
64	3508	Retainer, Arbor Bearing
65	448611	Screw, Tapping, No. 8-32 x 3/8, Hex. Hd. Slotted, Cad. Pl. Steel
66	30426	Trunnion, Table
67	9415812	*Screw, Mach., 5/16-18 x 5/8, Hex. Hd., Cad. Pl. Steel
68	60175	†Blade, Chisel Tooth, 10" x 5/8"
69	3540	Wrench, Arbor
70	423571	*Screw, Mach., w/Ext. Tooth Lockwasher, 3/8-16 x 1, Hex. Hd., Cad. Pl. Steel
71	37899	Nut, Tilt
72	6105	Washer, Clamp Screw
73	37828	Spring, Clamp Screw
74	18	Handle, Clamp Screw
75	37829	Screw, Clamp
76	60178	Washer, Lift Spring
77	37838	Washer, Plain, .629 x 7/8 x 1/64, Steel
78	30653	"O" Ring
79	37821	Screw, Lift
81	37900	Collar, Stop w/set screw
82	54	Bracket, Tilt Bearing
83	115109	*Washer, Med. Lock, 1/4 S.A.E.
84	115120	*Nut, Hex., 1/4-20 x 7/16 x 3/16 Steel
85	60179	Washer, Spring
86	6510	Block, Tilt Screw
87	60180	Washer, .758 x 1 x .047, Steel
88	37820	Base Assembly
89	37830	Panel, Front
90	448633	*Screw, Tapping No. 10-32 x 3/8, Hex. Hd., Cad. Pl. Steel
91	37831	Pointer, Tilt
92	115321	*Screw, Set, 5/16-18 x 5/16, Hex. Socket Hd., Cup Pt.
93	37835	Wheel Assembly, Hand 4-1/2"
94	111688	Screw, Tapping, No. 8 x 5/16, Type B, Pan Hd. Slotted, Cad. Pl. Steel
95	60181	Washer, Plain, 17/64 x 1 x 1/16
96	60056	*Screw, Mach., 1/4-20 x 1, Rd. Hd. Slotted, Cad. Pl. Steel
97	6552	Sleeve
98	60044	Ring, Retaining
99	37836	Wrench, Hex.-L (3/32")
102	423350	*Screw, Mach., w/Ext. Tooth Lockwasher, 3/8-16 x 1/2, Hex. Hd., Cad. Pl. Steel
103	6084	Spacer, Tilt Screw
104	6520	Washer, Spring
105	37822	Screw, Tilt
106	30624	Cradle Assembly
107	30625	Cradle
108	6535	Pin, Stop
109	6534	Pin, Pivot
110	6527	Retainer, Arbor Housing
111	30646	Pulley, Single Groove V, 2-1/2 x 5/8" Bore
112	37945	†Belt, V Type, 1/2 x 41"
113	37837	Wrench, Hex.-L (5/32")
114	37834	Support Assembly, Motor
115	37825	Support Assembly, Motor Base
116	37823	Pin, Hinge
117	37824	Base, Motor
118	30628	Screw, Pivot Arm
119	6423	Washer, Spring
120	60005	*Washer, 17/64 x 3/4 x 1/16, Zinc Pl., Steel
130	37832	Table
132	62079	Fence Assembly, Rip (See Fig. 2)
133	60049	*Screw, Self Tapping, No. 4-40 x 3/16"
134	62228	Tape, Fence
135	133063	*Screw, Mach., 1/4"-20 x 2", Rd. Hd., Slotted
136	62212	Rack, Table
137	62211	Bar, Fence Guide
138	62011	Spacer, Fence Guide Bar
139	126218	*Bolt, Carriage 5/16-18 x 3/4
140	118774	*Washer, 11/32 x 7/8 x 1/16
141	131201	*Washer, Lock, 5/16 x .125 x .078
142	120399	*Nut, Square 5/16-18
143	30505	*Wrench, Hex.-L (1/8")
144	62281	Guard Assembly, Saw (See Fig. 4)
145	—	Screw, Mach., Hex-Hd., 5/16-18 x 1"
146	37911	Wrench, Hex.-L (3/16")
▲	62280	Operating Instructions and Parts List for Craftsman 10-inch Bench Saw — Model 113.29960

* Standard Hardware Item — May be Purchased Locally.

† Stock Item — may be secured through the Hardware Departments of most Sears or Simpsons-Sears Retail Stores or Catalog Order Houses.

PARTS LIST FOR CRAFTSMAN BENCH SAW
10 INCH TILTING ARBOR, MODEL NO. 113.29960

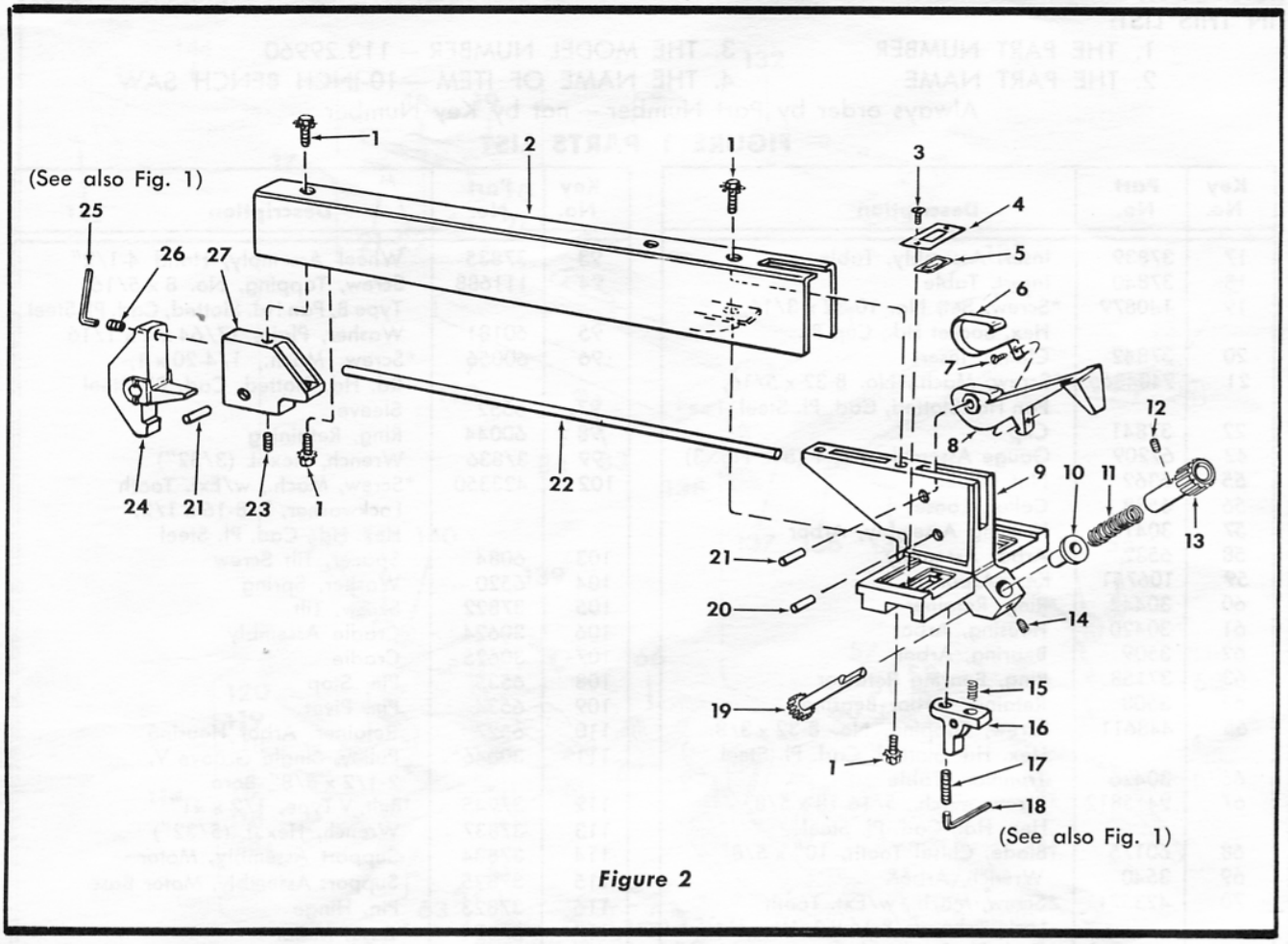


Figure 2

FIGURE 2 PARTS LIST

Key No.	Part No.	Description
	62079	Fence Assembly, Rip
1	423350	*Screw, Mach., w/Ext. Tooth Lockwasher, 3/8″-16 x 1/2″, Hex. Hd., Steel
2	62126	Channel Assembly, Fence
3	60049	*Screw, Tapping, No. 4-40 x 3/16″, Pan Hd. Slotted, Cad. Pl. Steel
4	62052	Retainer, Fence Index
5	62051	Indicator, Fence
6	62046	Shoe, Cam Face-
7	436732	*Screw, Mach., No. 10-24 x 1/2″, Pan Hd. Slotted, Cad. Pl. Steel
8	62045	Handle, Fence Lock
9	62127	Head, Fence
10	62130	Bushing, Fence Adjusting Shaft
11	62131	Spring, Fence Adjusting Shaft
12	179117	*Screw, Set, 1/4″-20 x 5/16″, Socket Hd., Cup Pt.

Key No.	Part No.	Description
13	62132	Knob, Fence Adjusting
14	60067	*Screw, Set, 1/4″-20 x 1/4″, Hex. Socket Hd., Cup Pt.
15	62049	Spring, Squaring Pawl
16	62048	Pawl, Fence
17	222412	*Screw, Set, 1/4″-20 x 1″, Hex. Socket Hd., Flat Pt.
18	30505	*Wrench, Hex.-L (1/8″)
19	62129	Shaft Assy., Fence Adjusting
20	62050	Pin
21	62047	Pin
22	62128	Rod, Lock
23	62055	Spring, Fence Lock
24	62073	Lock, Fence
25	37837	*Wrench, Hex.-L (5/32″)
26	222469	*Screw, Set, 5/16-18 x 1/2″, Hex. Socket Hd., Flat Pt.
27	62053	Support, Fence Lock

* Standard Hardware Item — May be Purchased Locally.

PARTS LIST FOR CRAFTSMAN BENCH SAW
10 INCH TILTING ARBOR, MODEL NO. 113.29960

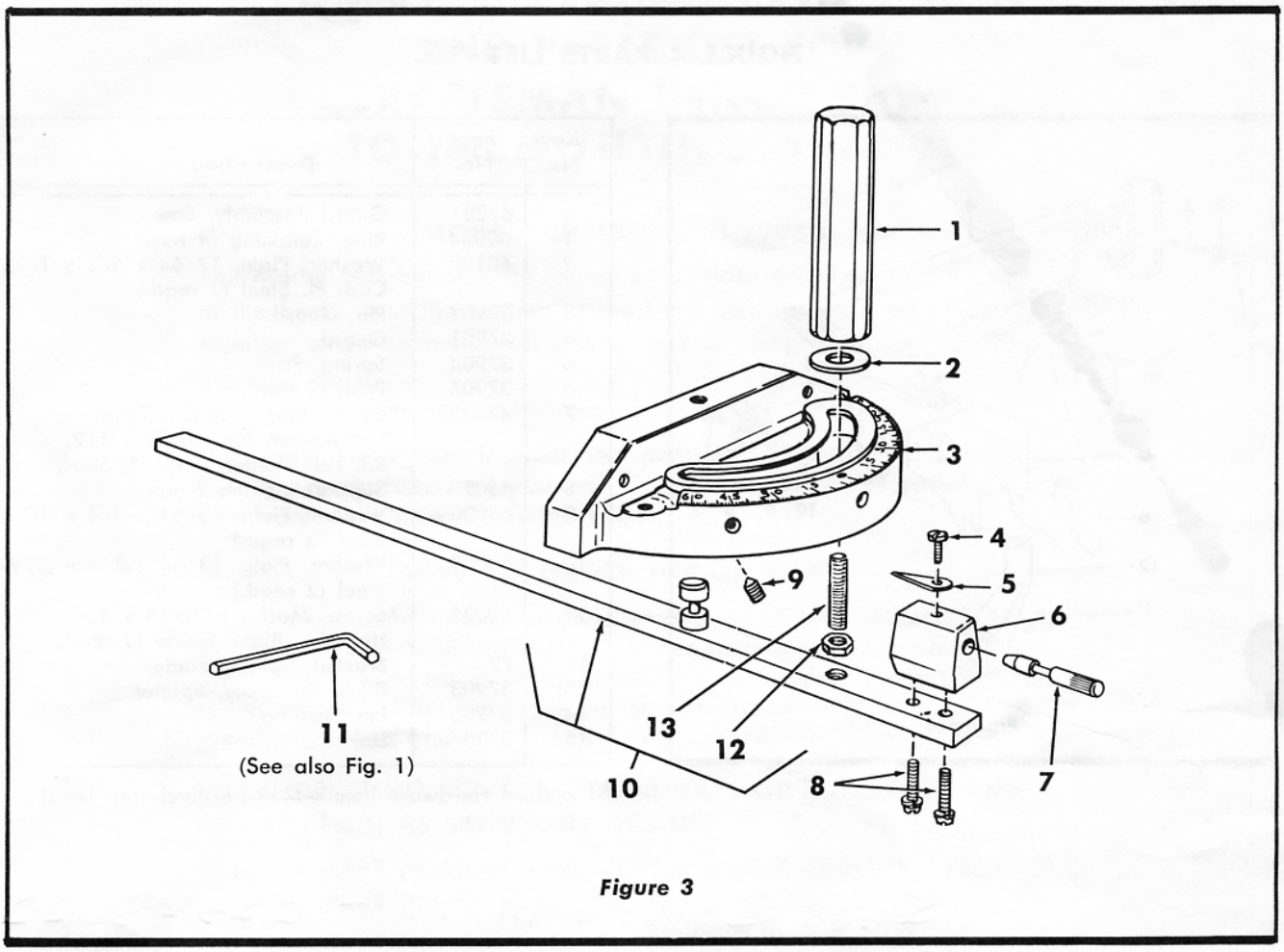


Figure 3

FIGURE 3 PARTS LIST

Key No.	Part No.	Description
	62209	†Gauge Assembly, Miter
1	62068	Handle, Miter Gauge
2	60024	*Washer, Plain, .320 x 1 x 1/16", Zinc Pl. Steel
3	37893	Gauge, Miter
4	9404365	*Screw, Mach., No. 8-32 x 5/16", Pan Hd. Slotted, Cad. Pl. Steel
5	135	Indicator
6	37895	Block, Miter Gauge Indicator
7	37896	Pin, Miter Gauge Stop

Key No.	Part No.	Description
8	9417295	*Screw, Mach., w/Lockwasher, No. 8-32 x 5/8", Pan Hd. Slotted, Cad. Pl. Steel
9	139325	*Screw, Set, 1/4-20 x 3/8", Hex. Socket Hd., Cone. Pt.
10	62230	Rod Assembly, Miter Gauge
11	30505	*Wrench, Hex.-L (1/8")
12	124824	*Nut, Hex—5/16-18 x 1/2 x 3/16"
13	62225	Stud, Clamp

* Standard Hardware Item — May be Purchased Locally.
† Stock Item — May be secured through the hardware departments of most Sears or Simpsons-Sears Retail Stores or Catalog Order Houses.

PARTS LIST FOR CRAFTSMAN BENCH SAW
10 INCH TILTING ARBOR, MODEL NO. 113.29960

FIGURE 4 PARTS LIST

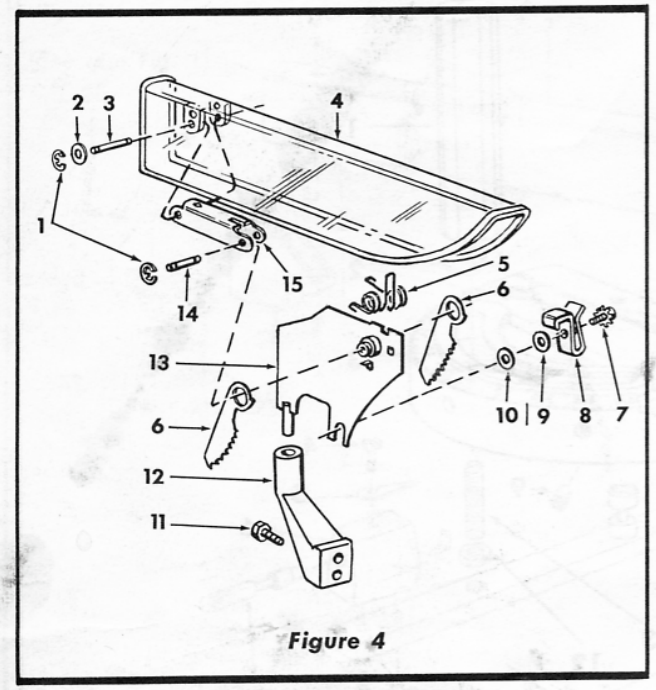


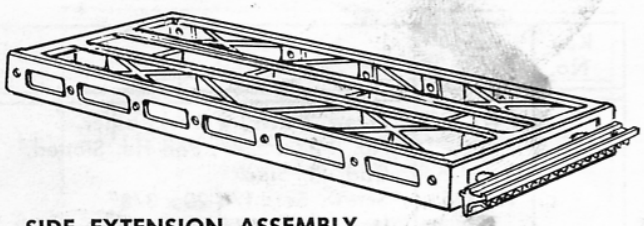
Figure 4

Key No.	Part No.	Description
—	62281	Guard Assembly, Saw
1	60004	Ring, Retaining (4 reqd.)
2	60128	*Washer, Plain, 17/64 x 5/8 x 1/32, Cad. Pl. Steel (2 reqd.)
3	37902	Pin, Guard
4	37901	Guard
5	37904	Spring, Pawl
6	37906	Pawl (2 reqd.)
7	424335	*Screw, Mach., w/Ext. Tooth Lockwasher, No. 10-32 x 1/2, Rd. Hd. Slotted, Cad. Pl. Steel
8	6509	Support, Splitter Blade
9	60008	*Washer, Plain, 13/64 x 3/4 x .0239, Steel (3 reqd.)
10	60009	*Washer, Plain, 13/64 x 3/4 x .0299, Steel (2 reqd.)
11	60025	*Screw, Mach., 5/16-18 x 1, Hex. Hd., Black Oxide (2 reqd.)
12	72	Bracket, Splitter Blade
13	37903	Blade Assembly, Splitter
14	37905	Pin, Bearing
15	37907	Link

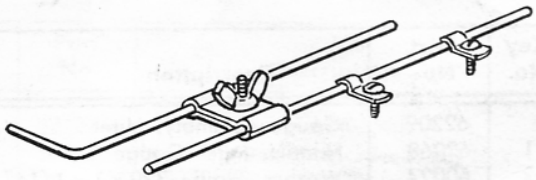
* Standard Hardware Item — May be Purchased Locally.

SEARS DAYTON PARTS — 225-3622

ACCESSORIES

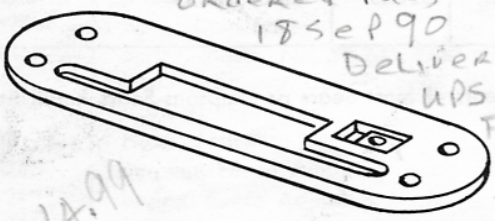


SIDE EXTENSION ASSEMBLY
(CATALOG No. 9-29927)

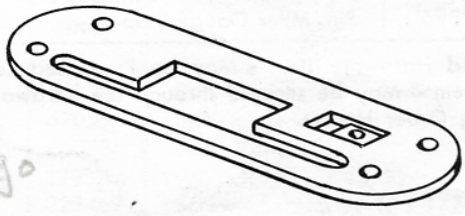


STOP ROD ASSEMBLY
(CATALOG No. 9-29924)

ORdered Tues 18SEP90 Delivery UPS FROM Chicago 14.99



DADO INSERT
(CATALOG No. 9-29921)



MOLDING HEAD INSERT
(CATALOG No. 9-29922)